DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS

To the People of the Confederate States. In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occation to give some account of their stewardship; to review briefly what, under such embairassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last, in the selection of a President and Vice President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Finding by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied. we determined to separate from those enemies. who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history. The people rose en masse to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of farther association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical sequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St Just, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said, "a people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is Government." We adopted no such absurdity. In nearly every instance, the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceding States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were serupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution, of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on speculative principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The cortroversy turned on the records and muniments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birth-rights

did not make, but prevented, a revolution. Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace; and vindicate on our chosen arena and with the selected type of social characteristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought, too, by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direst necessity. That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common. Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the incubus which, they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our wisest minds. It was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested with power in the United States.

These reasonable anticipations were doom-

and the covenanted principles of our race .-

We have had our Governors, General Assem-

blies and Courts; the same electors, the same

corporations, "the same rules for property,

the same subordinations, the same order in

the law and in the magistracy." When the

so vereign States met in council, they, in truth

and substance, and in a constitutional light,

ed to disappointment. The red glare of battle, kindled at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two Governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States. They are accountable for the blood and havoe and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared The difference in military resources between our enemies and curselves; the immense advantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and ma ufacturing power, placed them 'on "the vantage ground." In our infancy we were without a seaman or seldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognize I place in the family of nations, without external commerce, withour ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a giant adversary, defend 2,000 miles of tent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of our enemy it would have been a miracle. What we have accomplished, with a population so inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the

world. The war in which we are engaged was | military rule, should control the will of the

ALLY CONFRID

OLD SERIES,)

wickedly, and against all our protests, and the most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commission to Washington to adjust all questions of dispute between her and the United States. Our of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to accredit agents to visit Washington. and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of dispute with that Government. Both efforts failed. Commissioners were deceived and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinacy and arrogance in spurning offers of peace. It seems we can be indebted for nothing to the virtues of our enemies. We are obliged to his vices, which have enured to our strength. We owe as much to his insolence and blindness as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been tendered, it was accepted. The alacrity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready submission to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted their early volunteering. Quite recently, scores of regiments have re-enlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Coupled with and contributing greatly to this enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their uncomptaining submission to privations of the war, have shel an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

Our army is no hireling soldiery: It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. It was originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurchassable assent of the men. Allevocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the camps. Their sevices above price, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection of their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwogian wars, the actors were, every one of them, named and partronymically described as the King's friend and companion. The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of inteligent units. To designate all, who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivairy between the troops from different States has prevented any special pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gall int bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes, and serengthen the faith, of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

For three years this cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has heen seized upon as a pretext by some discontended persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the two Government in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts. when separation took place, to procure an dmicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not-comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment-in public meetings, through the press, by legislative :esolves-the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known. The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy .-Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane

passions of our fees, are known to mankind." The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President, who was sent to negotiate for softening the asperities of war, and their scoroful rejection of the offer of a neutral Power to mediate between the contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adorted by the House of Representatives in

Washington: "Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most rigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United Sta es; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war-patriots and traitors."

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The Republican party was founded to destroy slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution, which was its bond, recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to ensure its destruction, war was determined on.

The mass of the Northern people were not privy to, and sympathized in no such design. They loved the Union and wished to preserve it. To rally the people to the support of the war, its object was proclatmed to be " a restorout foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without voluntary assent, of which agreement was an manufacturing facilities to supply our wants | indispensable element and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a Government, really desirous of restoring sea-coast and an inland frontier of equal ex- the Union, would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to invite them to insurrection, forcible abduction from their homes and compulsory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent, and a proclamation that que-tenth of the population of a State, and that tenth under

RALEIGH. N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1864. VOL. 1-No. 24.

remaining nine tenths. The only relation possible between the two sections, under such a policy is that of conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. Rest assured, fellowcitizens, that although restoration may still be used as a war cry by the Northern Govern-ment, it is only to delude and hetray. Fanaticism has summoned to its aid cupidity and vengeance; and nothing short of your utter subjugation, the destruction of your State Governments, the overthrow of your social and political fabrie, your personal and public degradation and ruin, will satisfy the demands of the North. Can there be a man so vile, so delased, so unworthy of liberty as to accept peace on such humiliating terms? It would hardly be fair to assert that all

the Northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary, there exists a powerful political party, which openly condemns them. The Administration has however, been able thus far, by its enormous patronage and its lavish expenditures to seduce, or by its legions of "Hessian" mercenaries to overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to establish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be possible that this state of things can continue. The people of the United States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to be ruined and enslaved, in order to ruin and enslave us. Moral, like physical, epidemies, have their allotted periods, and must sooner, or later, be exhausted and disappeer. When reason returns, our enemies will probably reflect, that a people, like ours. who have exhibited such capabilities, and extemporized such resources, can never be subdued; that a vast expanse of territory, with such a populatime, cannot be governed as an obedient colony. Victory would not be conquest. The inextinguishable quarrel would be transmitted " from bleeding sire to son," and the struggle would be renewed between generations yet unborn. To impoverish us would only be to dry up some of the springs of Northern prosperity-to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, while the restoration of peace would necessarily 're-establish some commercial intercourse. It may not be amiss, in this connexion, to say that at one time, it was the wish and expectation of many at the South, to form a treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States, by which both peoples might derive the benefits of commercial intercourse and move on side by side, in the arts of peace and civilization. History has confirmed the lesson taught by Divine thority, that each nation, as well as each individual, should seek their happiness in the prosperity of others, and not in the injury or ruin of a neighbor. The general welfare of all is the highest dictate of moral duty and economic policy, while a heritage of triumphant wrong is the greatest curse that can befall

Until some evid-nee is given of a change of policy on the part of the Government and some assurance is received, that efforts at negotiation will not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion, that any direct overtures for peace would compromise our self-respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an indication of weakness. We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our r adiness to accept terms, consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the

States, and compatible with the safety of our demestic institutions. Not content with rejecting all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, a cruel war of invasion was commenced, which, in its progress, has been marked by a brutality and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, as stand out in unexampled barbarity in the history of modern wars. Accompanied by every act of cruelty and rapine, the conduct of the enemy has been destitute of that forbearance and magnanimity, which civilization and christianity have introduced to mitigate the asperities of war. The atrocities are too incredible for parration. Instead of a regular war, our resistance of the unboly efforts to crush out our national existence is treated as a rebellion, and the settled international rules between belligerents are ignored. Instead of conducting the war as betwixt two military and political organizations, it is a war against the whole population. Houses are pillaged and burned. Churches are defaced. Towns are ransacked. Clothing of women and infants is stripped from their persons. Jewelry and mementoes of the dead are stolen. Mills and implements of agriculture are destroyed. Private salt-works are broken up. The introduction of medicices is forbidden. Means of subsistence are wantonly wasted to produce beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious diseases. The last morsel of food has been taken from families, who were not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and offensive espionage has been introduced to ferret out "disloyalty." Persons have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a hated Government. The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspended and our tinfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities. The wounded at Gettysburg were deprived of their nurses and in tumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens have been murdered by the Batlers and McNeils and Milroys, who are favorite generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seized, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by pegroes, and held as hostages for the return of re-captured slaves. Unoffending non-combatants have been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be immured in filthy jails. Preaching the gospel has been refused except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have been forbidden to name their children in honor of "robel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated. Military governors have been appointed for States, satraps

for provinces, and Haynause for cities. These cruelties and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and blood-thirsty purposes and machinations in President Lincoln, averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential considerations may have been veiled under conscientious scruples, for Seward, in a confidential instruction to Mr. Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said: "If the Government of the United States should precipitately decree the immediate abolition of slavery, it would

reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South." Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebel iousness of the second States caused a change of policy, and Mt. Lincolu issued his celebrated proclamation. mere brutem fulmen, liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts." One the 24th June, 1776, one of the reasons assigned by Pennsylvania for her separation from the mother country was that, in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the negroes to revolt" and to imbue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner un practiced by civilized nations. This, probably, had reference to the proclamation of Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring freedom to all servants or negroes, if they would j in fer the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested in-surrection, caused, says Bancroft, "a thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong, impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A cotemporary annalist, adverting to the same proclamation, said "it was received with the

greatest horror in all the colonies.".

"The policy adopted by Dunmore," says
Lawrence in his notes on Wheaton, "of arming the slaves against their masters, was not persued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English. they were not considered otherwise than as property and plunder." Emacipation of slaves as a war measure has been severely condemned and denounced by the most eminent public sts in Europe and the United States. The United States "in their dip.omatic relations, have ever maintained," says the Northern authority, just quote i, "that slaves were private prperty, and for them, as such, they have epeatedly received compensation from England" Napoleon I, was never indreed to issue a preclamation for the emancipation of the serfs in his war with Russia. He said: "I could have armed against her a part of her population, by proclaiming the liberty of the seris. A great number of villages asked it of me, but I refused to avail myself of a measure which would have devoted to death thousands of families." In the dircussions growing out of the treaty of prace of 1814, and the proffered mediation of Russia, the principle was maintained by the United States that "the emancipation of enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to Mr. Middleton, at Saint Petersburg, October 18th. 1820, it is said: "The British ave broadly asserted the right of emancipating slaves (private property) as a legitimate right of war. No such right is acknowleded as law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of purting to death all prisoners in as cold blood and without special cause might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisened weapons, or to assassin-

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on international law and the practice and claims of his own Government in its purer days, President Lincoln has sought to convert the South into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, lusts, ambition and ferocity of the slave. Abraham Lincoln is but the lineal descendant of Dunmore, and the impotent malice of each was foiled by the fidelity of those who, by the meanness of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been seduced into idleness, filth, vice, begga-

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter pillory those who committed and encouraged such crimes in immor-

[Conclusion to morrow]

Miscellaneous.

Office Southern Express Company, Ral. eigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed o advertise that the ru'es of the Company fequire that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transpo tation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,

Office Southern Express Company, Au. gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing splrits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the con-tents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract. JAS. SHUTER, Superintend. and Acting President. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag,t, Raleigh, N. C.

18 1m HOTEL FOR SALE .-- 1 OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house fully 4.—tf.

H. HARRIS.

To the Magistrates of Wake County.--You are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Raleigh, on Saturday next (27th) to moree fully consider and arange the finances of the county. By order of the Court.
23-d5t J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.

ost tertificate of Stock...The undersigned has lost the following Certificate:
No. 1305 for \$3100, dated July 300 2003, issued No. 1305 for \$3100, dated July to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewall.

3-wlm. DAVID OUTLAW.

Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hos-pitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.— All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any author ity to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless. reference to the slaves. Early in this war, and will not protect the soldier against the conse-President Lincoln, averred his constitutional quences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars prointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furle gh or discharge.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,

18-3aw4t

Medical Director.

Sale of Negroes. - I Shall Offer for sale for cash. EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton. P. J. TURNBULL,

Miscellaneous.

For Sale. -32 Hogsheads of Leaf To-bacco. W. H. CUNNIGGIM, 21-3t * Exchange Hotel.

Dave nport Female College, ... Lenoir, Caldwell County, N. C. The Spring Session will commence March 3rd, and end June 1st. Charges per session, pay thie strictly in advance : Board, including rooms and fuel Tuition, regular course,

Music and use of Piano,
French, etc, extra. Washing. extra. Pupils
will furnish sheets, pillow-cases and towels, or an
extra charge will be made. They will furnish

lights in all cases.

No paine nor expense have been spared in the employment of instructors. The determination is to maintain a Female College of the first grade.

The President will, D. V., leave Charlotte and Calishum March let.

Salisbury, March 1st, in the morning, and will take charge of young ladies.

For further information apply to
3-mw2t

A. G. STACY, Page.

Court of Equity for Wake County, Seamo Team, 1864. The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others Petition for sale of land:

It appearing that the dafendants in this course, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Baleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be re-neived at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts. Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil oake.

W. W. PEIRCE.

20-d3t&w3t Mai. and Chi f Q. M. Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

A ttend to the Head.—Scott & Jim take A great pleasure in informing the public that they have fitted up a first class BARBERS' ES-TABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Cham-poon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c. Scott having had an experiences of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give

Jim has had equal advantages in other places. The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a first class Bar-SCOTT & JIM.

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteer or sixteen years old, to ent wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at This Office.

WANTED .-- A Good Milet Cow.

Cloves and Socks Wanted ... I des're to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of cloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully receiv d.

EDWARD WARREN. Surgeon General, N. C.

Bank of Washington-at Greensbore', Feb. 10th 1864. A weeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, Mirch 16th; proximo. A general attendance is carpestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NOTICE. - A limited number of recruits will be received in the lst N. C Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a ser-

viceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further in ormation as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHE K, Cond'g. GEO. S. DEWRY, Ad'jt. To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina. - You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to

be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessora a due time.

General Agent for North Carolina.

Yanoeyville, N. C., Feb. 10.

18-1w.

L'or Hire for the Balance of the Year .--I A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service.

App'y at this office. Mrs. H. W. Miller. disease O a red total

By the Month, Daily board do Transient, per day

Oxford Female College. The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks. Tuition in each school \$60. Piano rent \$15. No excess.

Piano rent \$15. No excess.

Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS,

Oxford, N. C.

Notice. On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this piace will be promptly forwarded free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gea'l N. C.

HILLS BORO' MILITARY ACADRMY...
The Sixth Academic year of this Institution
will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
Mar. WH. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsbore', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

\$250 Reward...Ranaway from the \$250 Reward...Ranaway from the inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five y ars of age, about five feet eight, inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans entward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two bundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. Graham, N. C.

For Sale. -28 Shares of Cape Fear Bank W. H. JONES, Agent. 21-d3t*

Wanted to purchase .- A sood Piane. an 196

D Executed with peatness and spatch at THI

Of all description noatly executed at this office

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two northana per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exscuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its di-rections will save applicants for exemption or de-tail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant. E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.) WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTON,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.
Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for execution must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications through the prepare official channels.

applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for

the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth. 2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of

their respective States. By order of. COL. PRESTON, Supe

[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Jounal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and
Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriet, Milton Chroniele, Christain Advocate, N. C. Paristain ele, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Son therner, copy one

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,) Ratmen, Jan. 27th, 1864. . . } The following circular from Bureau of of Conscrig'ion is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT.: Comd't Cons. for N. C. E. J. HABDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, R гепиомь, Jan. 25th, 1864.

No. 4.)
Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to-General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein sei forth for their information. ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864. I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current eries is hereby revoked. II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as

practicable in the carolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enro ment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, previded - 1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by 3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the com; anies in service from the State of which the volunteer

or conscript is a resident, shell have the minimum number prescribed by regulations. 4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer. ed; and no volunteer will be received in any com-

pany except on such certificate, III. Persons who fail to nake selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistm nt, will be assigned according to existing regulations. IV, All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive corscripts or volunteers will forthwith sond to the Commandant

of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer. By Command of the Secretary of War. (Signer)
S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.
Rarly and vigoraus action will be enjoined on
the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should

be furnished with a copy of the order without de-lay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special

exemption, with any show of merit will not be golested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of GOL. JNO. S. PRESTON,

C. B. DUFFIELD, (SIGNED)

3 Im.

A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Builetin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriet, Milton Chron-icle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarbero' Southerner, copy one

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is mington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the lond defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street,

Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

oeipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my daves employed as laborers on the land dofences at

Witness, my hand and seel, at _____, this _____.

(Signed in duplicate.)

Witnesser: In Judgen, mar A. ... [Seal.]

The signatures of colored parsons should be wit-There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.
W. H. JAMES, Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-rember 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Com-pany of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vi-cinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 nearconscripts will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come premed to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,

Lieut Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. dec 16dtf.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, Beditors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, February 23, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

The Raleigh Progress .- Concluded .

If any one were to look only at the advertisements in the Progress, and the Government notices that fill its columns-how that Mr. Chas. R. Barney, Sup't, of the C. S. Nitre and Mining Dist. No. 5, Greensboro; and Surgeon Sam'l R. Rixey, Chairman of Ex. Board. and Capt. J. A. Barnett, Cnief Enrolling Officer, Goldsboro', fill the columns of the Progress with advertisements for the Government -if any one were to look at this only, he would conclude at once that this paper was certainly not only a loyal paper-not an agitator -but in all probability was a strong supporter of the Government. A person would come to this conclusion upon the same principle that, if he saw a great calf milking a cow, he would take it for granted that that cow was its mother. A calf is apt to milk its own nother. and a cow is not apt to let a strange calf milk

But in this case the simile holds good neither way-for so far from the Progress not being an agitator, it stands a chief among the number—so as not only to be applauded by. the Greene county meeting as its own McDuff, but also to afford columns of quoted matter for Mr. Geo. Mills Joy-YANKEE-and it is not only an agitator, but its own, and the editorials of its outside aiders, offer abundant testimony of its fi ree and unrelenting opposition to the administration.

On the other hand, the worthy Government officers on detail, as above stated, are not to be supposed as sympathizing with the Progress in this war on the Government, because they select it as the medium of advertisement; because they may have quite sufficient reasons of their own for this choice, independent of any sympathy with its attitude towards the Government. We can suggest a defence for these officials against the suspicions of those who find fault with them, which is entirely scriptural-"If thine enemy be a hungred, ye shall give him meat; if naked ye shall clothe him." But then these officers will bear in mind that this defence is only partial-for the scriptures no where enjoin a Government officer to feed and clothe an enemy of the

We once heard of a Quaker friend who construed Scripture very strictly. He told this anecdote on himself: " Having a dispute with a person, he struck me on the cheek. And what dids't thou, friend? Why, I turned the other cheek to him, but in the meantime I knocked him down. Friend, dost thou think there was any violation of Scripture in that?"

We labor under a serious disadvantage in

not having a file of the Progress-and so far we have not been able to get it. No one seems to think it important to keep it. But there is no danger in the assertion, that in its editorials will be found frequent and violent attacks on the Departments of the Government-there will be found opposition to almost all, if not every, measure of policy recommended by the President-there will be found the stereotyped nick-name invented by the Standard for a class of its fellow-citizens whom it designates " Destructives "-constantly adopted by the Progress, while daily it assumes for the faction with which it acts the appellation of Conservative. A hog with a half moon in his left ear and a swallow fork in his right, is not more completely in the mark of his master and subject to his identification, than is the Progress identified with the agitation clan of malcontents, who are engaged in North Carolina in stigmatizing the .Government, opposing its measures, depreciating its services, and destroying its usefulness.

Yet occasionally there are some gleams of a return to better reason-only they come after they can do any good. For example: We see on the 19th inst., the Progress says: "When the Proclamation suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus in this State is issued, we shall submit and endeavor to conduct ourself in all things as becomes a loyal subject."

We are glad to hear this—for one might have been afraid lest the Progress "would FALL BACK on its own sovereignty," which would have been a tumble that no one could have enjoyed. To bring about the desirable result, the sooner the suspension 's proclaimed the

We are the more hopeful of the Progress, because of the neighborly advice it volunteers to the President. In its issue of the 19th. it says: "As the Bill has passed, however, we "shall soon see what use he will make of it "We trust he will not abuse it." Well, the Progress has a right to give this advice-it is good, kind, neighborly-almost fatherly advice. The President will no doubt give it weight. The abuse of the authority would be the arrest of innocent men, who have been guilty of no treason, or conspiracy, or incitement to desertion, or like offences. The proper use of it, will be, on the contrary, to bring such persons to trial-at least to put such persoms in the army, as medicine for their disease. If fewer editorials result from this course, a good soldier would at least be substituted for a bad editor.

Principals.

Principals of Substitutes-attention! Take breath-ye still live. Perhaps ye are untouched by the Habeas Corpus measure. If ye have not burnt a bridge or a telegraph line, there is still hope for you-still hope that the light of those jovial countenances may still linger around the cheerful fire-sides—that those fat jolly bodies of yours may not be taken away from broad easy chairs, to sit upon the hard ground, and mide to double quick over rugged roadsrtill hope, that while to the soldier is given to fight and win the independence of the land, this privileged class having bought their freedom with a little money, may swill and swig with ease and luxury-only there is one more form to go through. The enrolling officer WILL come along. But the Habeas Corpus and a favorite Judge will make all right. Then keep up your preparations-rations for twenty days-"on to Rich-MOND "-the "Happy land of Canaan."

P. S. We have since seen the Act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus—the 5th clause gets" our friends the Principals, even in pursuit of the favorite Judge, and slaps its iron hand upon them, for "attempting to avoid military service." Cheer up, then, brave Principals—the suspension act has not overlooked you. Don't "attempt to avoid military duty," but shoulder arms and be "off to the front."

More Mail Mismanagement. We were informed on Sunday last, that The Confederate for Thursday previous, had been delivered no where on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. On Monday morning we called at our City Post Office to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and to find out who was to blame. We were there shown the entire of our mail of that date, returned from Richmond the day previous; and were told that Mr. Patrick McGowan, Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was alone to blame -he having sent them through to Richmond without distributing or delivering a single package on the route. And not only was our mail thus neglected on that day, but all mail matter of that day-letters and all.

Only two days before, this same Route Agent put off our Warrenton package Dunnsville, and our Manson package somewhere else-thus showing either the grossest negligence, or the most wanton remissness in his duties. We have complained time and again of this route, and have forborne giving names when we might have done so. We can submit to the outrage no longer. We thus publicly notify the Postmaster General of the wrong-doing and name the wrong deer, and call upon him to relieve us and the community from the mischievous acts of this official,

There are occasional delinquencies on the part of Route Agents on the North Carolina Rail Road. We have our "detectives" out to " spot" the delinquents there. As soon as ascertained, we shall comply with the request of the Department to promply report them .-We shall do so publicly, and they will be fully advised of our complaints.

A Cheerful Correction.

We give place to the following Communication with the utmost satisfaction. We had, as we supposed, reliable information as to the position taken by Col. Edwards-and yet we thought it strange that a gentleman of his acknowledged intelligence and patriotism, should be found among the mischievous Convention Agitators. Most happy are we to hear of our error in placing him on our "List;" and we take the greatest pleasure in making the amende honorable, and of expressing our regret that our information led us into so unfortunate a misapprehension of his views, as his friend assures us we have made. We hope to hear from Col. Edwards himself on the subject:

LOUISBURG, N. C.,) February 18th, 1864. Editors of The Confederate :- In your list of Couvention agitators, I notice with much regret the name of Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville. But I should regret it yet more, if I could be made to believe that the name rightly belonged to such a category. I have the very best reasons for knowing, and take the greatest pleasure in assuring you, that the assignment of Col. Edwards to such a class does him much injustice. I have very lately had the pleasure of reading an admirable letter from that gentleman, in which he exposes in a masterly manner. the fatal tendencies and pernicious results, if successful, of the movement for a Convention; which letter I sincerely hope my friend, for his own sake and for the good of the cause, will complete and pub-

You will oblige a subscriber by correcting the error above alluded to, in such a way as you may think proper. Yours truly, W. K. BARHAM

The Communication of our esteemed Correspondent "P." brings to remembrance a remarkable parallel in the history of our first Revolutionary resistance to tyranny and oppression, with the great contest in which we are now engaged. The immortal Washington, in those days, had his attention directed to the mischievous and dangerous policy then set on foot of "separate State action," and he rebuked and exposed it as it justly deserved. Also, of the "dissensions" which wicked men then endeavored to incite, to weaken the cause of the Revolution and give "aid and comfort to the enemy." Then the wicked purposes of bad men were thwarted and subverted; and so it will be in our struggles for freedom from Yankee despotism. We call attention to the communication referred to, as affording food for profitable reflection on the part of the Convention agitators.

It is expected that the enemy will be checked at the Tombigbee, and that a battle will take place there in a day or two. The banks of the Tombigbee furnish excellent natural fortifications and a splendid line of defence.-It may, however, be sound policy to allow the enemy to cross the Tobigbee. The Selma Mississippian thinks his destruction sure if he does.

The Congressional Address.

We commence in this issue and shall conclude in to-morrow's paper, the admirable Address of Congress to the People of the Confederate States. It is from the p'n of the Hoo, J. M. L. Curry, of Alabama, received the unanimous vote of Congress, and was signed by every member present at the time of its passage. An able cotemporary well observes, that this document will be read with profound interest in Europe and America .-Its style is faultless. Its tone mederate, dignified and manly. If Congress had done nothing else, this one act would entitle it to the gradtitude of the country, -

This Congressional Address will go North and perhaps enter largely into the discussions that may form the platform of a successful opposition to Lincoln. This document is even more important than the Legislation of Congre-s, because it furnishes, properly understood, a basis of pacification upon which the conservative men of the North can unite against the colosal depotism now forming at Washington City. It furnishes at least a positive moral result to our victories in the field. The Legislature of North Carolina might add the mighty voice of this great State to the sentiment of the Congressional Address on the subject of PEACE? What is this senti-

"We only repeat the desire of the people for Peace, and our readiness to accept terms consistent with the henor and integrity and 'independence of the States, and compatible with " the safety of our demestic institutions."

We cannot presume that a document so imposing could be matured and given to the world in terms of accidental ambiguity .-Each sentence has been well weighed. Each word in its full force and signification had been pondered over. We are not prepared to say how far we could support the plan of adjustment in all of its demands and consequences. It is the first step statesmanship makes into the open ground cleared by the sword. In every case we counsel moderation and mutual forbearance among our people.-Unity of purpose is necessary. But the basis of all opposition to Lincoln, the foundation of all hope of peace, is to be found in the sword of the South. Let this great address of Congress are anew the enthusiasm of our people. Let every man who is able, join the army .-The bow of peace begins already to tint the lurid clouds of war. One mighty effort-one grand uprising of the people-one electrifying evidence at self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion to liberty, and that Providence which never did desert a just cause will bless our struggle with success.

THE PROGRESS.-Since the article in this issue was written relative to the Progress, we have received that paper of yesterday, in which we find expressions of kindness and courtesy towards the Editors of the Confederate-and, indeed, that he has even "defended" us-that he has not assailed us, and he has no desire to do so, &c., &c. We desire no "defence" from that source, nor any "controversy" with it, which it also desires to avoid. Our business is with the public, and the "record" which the Progress has made for itself-ond this the Progress understands as well as we do. If it has made an ugly "record," and desires to conceal it, that is its "business"-to which it probably refers when it speaks of " minding its own business." If we shall be able to establish, from its own columns, that it has incited to desertion-been guilty of "advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause," in Nethercutt's battaiton or otherwise -it must blame the files of the Progress, and not the Editors of The Confederate. We shall confine ourselves strictly to the "record" of that paper. We congratulate the Progress, however, on the improved tone of that paper since the passage of the Act suspending the Habeas Corpus.

What Does It Mean?

The Nerth Carolina Standard of this date, but circulated in this city on yesterday evening, has "forty save one" lines of Editorial matter in it-of which the following is the most prominent:

The Standard Suspended.

The publication of the Standard is for the present suspended. Due notice will be given of the resumption of publication. Our exchanges will confer a favor by continuing their visits while the publication of the Standard is thus temporarily suspended; and meanwhile we shall be glad to see our friends who may be passing through Raleigh, and to hear from them generally, verbally or by

We have not quite completed the Comptroller's Report, and shall, therefore issue an Extra in the course of a few days containing the concluding tables of the Report.

We forbear remark for the present, and only ask-What does it mean? Another question: Is the Editor preparing to take the stump as the "Convention" candidate for Governor?

Wesee by a notice in the Charlotte Bulletin, that Governor Vance is to address the people at Statesville, on to-morrow. We hope our friend Drake of the "Express," will furnish us at the earliest moment, with an account of the positions taken by the Governor, on the absorbing questions of the day. We feel sure they will be all right; and we hope to be able to gratify public expectation by so announcing at the earliest practicable moment. And if he does take ground against the Agitators, what will certain men do, that we wot of, belonging to his staff, who are known to be a decidedly better effect on the enemy. hand in glove with the Standard and Progress in their mischievous agitation movements? Verily, some rich developments are at hand. " He that is not for me is against me."

I For The Confederate.

MESSERS. EDITORS :-- I very respectfully submit to those who are favoring the call of a Convention, the following extract from a private letter of General Washington to a distinguished statesman of Virginia, "To me it appears no unjust simile to compare the affairs of this great Continent to the mechanism of a clock, each State representing some one or the other of the smaller parts of it, which they are endeavoring to put in fine order, without considering how useless and unavailing their labor is, unless the great wheel or spring, which is to see the whole in metion, is also well estended to, and kept in good order." It has been said that there was a want of harmony and concert of action between the Colonies, that each one was more intent in taking care of itself than in providing for the common defence, and it was to that unfortunate state of things that Gen. Washington intended his apt and beautiful similie to apply. What is the motive of those who are calling for a Convention? Is it to take the State out of the Confederacy? They say not. Is it that they have made some great discovery in political mechinism which they wish to apply to the mechinery of our State Government? If so, then General Washington, if now living, would say to them, gentlemen, there is no use in beautifying and perfecting the minor parts, until the foundations are made sure upon which rests the great wheel, or spring, that gives life and motion to the whole. As those gentlemen deny that it is their wish to take the State out of the Confederacy, I put the question, is this a fit time for changing or amending the organic laws of the State? Are not the times too unsettled -are act the minds of men too unsettled for a work of that sort? In ordinary times, the expenses attending the calling of a Convention are very considerable; at this particular period they would be enormous. Nor do I believe, unless its advocates can show wherein consist the quid pro quo-the dedommagements, that the people, by their votes would subject the State to any such heavy expenditure of its means. The sittings of cur General Assembly are frequent, and as I conceive, adequate to any ordinary emergency that may arise. But if gentlemen have really made some great discovery in political science, why keep it from their fellow-cuilling?-They must sooner (r later be the judges of its excellence. John Locke, when he wrote his "fundamental Constitutions of Carolina," supposed he had made some grand discoveries in the art of government, but they were found to be of no practical utility. That celebrated man, though an eminent philospher, was but a very ordinary statesman. Are those gentlemen, who have their pantaloon pockets stuffed with "fundamental Constitutions of Carolina." very sure of succeeding any better than John Locke? The physician may prepare to very perfection a cathartic for his patient, but in undertaking to purge of its humors the body politic he may egregiously fuil. The politician in advocating measures of reform that have primarily for their object his own personal advancement, may find that they will not advance the good of the people. Grant, which I readily do, that the gentlemen who are the more prominent in the call of a Convention, are able and skilful in their several and particular vocations, it does not necessarily follow that they are able and skilful Statesmen. Indeed, Messrs. Editors, in looking over the list published by you, I find but me name (inserted. I presume, through mistake) opposite which the word Statesman with propriety could be written. All honorable names. without doubt-but from whose pilotage amid the dangers to which our good old ship of State is now exposed, I trust we may be de-

There is one other e tract from the letter. already quoted, I wish to make. It is in these words: "I have pretty good reasons for thinking that administration, (English,) a little while ago, had resolved to give the matter up, and negotiate a peace with us rpon almost any terms; but I shall be much mistaken if they do not now, from the present state of our currency, dissensions, and other circumstances, push matters to the utmost extremity." These words apply as well now, in reference to our own affairs, as they did at the time they were written to those of the Colonies. There is scarcely a doubt that but for the discordant voice of faction, the war would have terminated long ago. The enemy has relied more upon divisions among ourselves than upon success of his arms, for our subjugation. That is made evident from the avidity with which every factious sound that goes out from among us is caught up and made to reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the North. General Washington wrote to his friend that he was fearful dis-ensions and other causes would protract the war. The same causes are operating to prolong our own bloody conflict. Surely there are but few among us who do not desire peace, and who have not at heart the success of the Confederate cause. The speedlest way to obtain that peace and success is by a hearty co-operation with the Government in its measures for the attainment of those ends. Grant that those measures may not be at all times such as we may judge best, yet what would we gain by a factious opposition to them ?-the satanic smile of the common enemy alone. If, then, those who are loudest in their cries for peace, really desire it, let them rally to the support of the Government in putting down faction within, and our enemies without, de, rived of all " aid and comfort" from that source, will soon comprehend the folly of longer continuing the struggle, and leave us to the enjoyment alike of peace and of independence.

At a meeting of the Chatham County Boys, held in Co. I, of the 6th N. C. Reg't on Wednesday 17th day of Feb. 1864:

On motion of Seg't J. H Upchurch, Private S. F. Barbee was called to the chair, and Segt C. S. Williams was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman after explaining the object of the meeting, Appointed the following Committee, Segt

H. Upchurch, Private B. W. Andrews and J. L. Andrews to draft resolutions. The Committee retired for a short time. and upon returning, introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, we have read with regret and indignation the proceedings of a meeting held in Chatham county, N. C., at Henderson's Stores, which we regard as disloyal, tending to himler the cause of Southern Independence; Resolved, 1. That we are desirous for peace only with our Independence, and no other; and

least of all such peace as they would bring us.

Resolved, 2. That as olive branches are
scarce in North Carolina, and muskets are plenty, we would most respectfully suggest to our affectionate friends in that meeting and all other such meetings, to tender the latter instead of the former, believing it would have

Resolved, 3. That we are still determined as formerly to "strike till the last armed foe expires."

S. F. BARBRE, Chairman. C. L. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Tinashun, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mississippi,

DEMOPOLIS, Ala, Feb. 21. The mais column of the eneny is still at Me ridian. A letachment occupied Landordale, on the Mcbile and Ohio Railroad -a portion of the column, mounted infantry, occupied Aberdeen .-Forrest's command supposed to be near West Point, Miss.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21. Two more wooden gunboats have passed the feet inside the bar; in other respects the fleet is unchanged. The blockading vessel sunk during the heavy

blow last week, is a heavy draff three masted propeller. She appears to be sun't in five fathoms water, and lies off Cumming's Point buoy. The embrasures of Yankee bastions on Morris Island have been enlarged, affording greater facili-

ties for three guns to assist in the defence against an attack from our side. Eighty-eight shell were fired at the city on Saturday, and twenty-four to-day. Five Yankees

who came into our lines Saturday, were brought here this evening.

From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22. This day being the second Anniversary of the inauguration of the Confederate Government, it was observed by a suspension of business in the various public offices.

Northern dates to the 17th, have been received. Nothing important in the papers except a further advance in of geld. Last quotation .601/4. The Banks of this city have given notice, that

deposites not withdrawn on or before the first of April, will be paid in four per cent Confederate bonds. No deposites will be received from the 28th of March to 1st of April.

The President received a despatch to-day from Governor Milton, of Florida, stating that General Finegan reports that he met the enemy in full force on the 20th, and defeated him wit great less-capturing five pieces of artillery, and helds pessession of the battle field, with the killed and wounded of the enemy. A large number of prisoners was captured. Confederate loss two hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

From Gen Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 22. A detachment of Gregg's cavalry, (Yankee,) from Warrenton, dashed into Paris, Fauquier county, on Wednesday night, and captured forty men-twenty-five of Mosby's command, the rest of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Ten of Mosby's men had a fight with a large body of the enemy's cavalry at Upperville, Va., on Thursday-repul sing the enemy and losing one man. It is report. ed that the enemy is concentrating a force at Culpeper C. H., for an advance.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi in says the latest and most trustworthy advices we have place the enemy at Meridian. Sunday forenoon Lee entered the place with a portion of his cavalry and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be any service to the enemy. A cavalry fight took place in town, resulting in the enemy's defeat. Lee drove them back to the infantry sup-

port, and that evening Meridian was given to them, cleared of all the government property, as well as railroad cars and locomotives. Lee was compelled to burn some of the rolling stock that could not be got away.

A rumor is also current that the Yankee cavalry had reached Cuba Station, twenty miles east of Meridian.

The general opinion among well informed persons from the vicinity of the Yankers, seems to be that their purpose is to continue their march centrally towards Selma, where they expect to meet another column, and thence move forward to the rear of Gen. Johnston.

A dispatch from Enterprise dated Feb. 16 reports no movements of the Federals in that

General Polk has crossed the Tombigbee at Moscow, ten miles below Demopolis, with his army-with the exception of Gen. French's division, which is at Demopoiis.

New Advertisements.

ost, between Rolesville and Raleighd on Monday morning last, a brown felt Saddle Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. Ngathery, at the Adjutant General's

New River Oysters-Pickled.-Families

Feb. 23, 1864. -24-d3t*

can be supplied with this delicious bivalve by applying to-day at the

NEW MARKET STORE,

In the old State Journal building.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21, 1864.

Editors Confederate: Below is a list of Letters held for Postage at this office. I am induced to publish this list at my own expense, that persons may see to hat extent they are responsible for the delays and failures in the prompt transmission of letters through the mails. Very many letters have been returned to the writers, during the last week.—which we always do when the handwriting is rewhich we always do when the handwriting is recognized. I receive every week letters from the
dead letter office, containing Valuables, Money,
&c., they are sent from this office to the dead
letter office weekly.

Wm F Jones, C S Steamer Chicora,
Master Plato D Walker, Oxford,

Master Plato D Walker, Oxford,

Mrs Emily S Minor, Oxford,
Mrs Emily S Minor, Oxford,
Paschal Booker, Martha's Vineyard,
Sergt W H Merritt, Chapel Hill,
Miss Lula C Wills, Brinkleyville,
M Y Chapel, Lynchburg, Va, Hespital,
T J Latham, Greensboro',
Col W J Pfohl, Early's Division Kinston
Col J C Washington, Kinston Col J C Washington, Kinston, Miss Mary B Henderson, Manson, Mrs Wm H Davis, Louisburg, James Harwood, Richmond Va, Jno M Curtis, Co Shops, Mrs J D Whitaker, Petersburg, Va, Mrs J D Whitaker, Petersburg, Va, E H Turpin, Boydtons Va, A J Foster, Eagle Rock, W M Hudson, Pacific, 2 F S Bond, Tarboro, Capt M W Sillington, Richmond Va, Jno Barnett, Roxboro', Dr J C Shannon, Murfreesboro', Miss Aley Barker, Lumberton, Elberry Britt, Wilmington, 2 Mra Phillips, Granville, co, Wyatt Emory. New Light. Mra Phillips, Granville, co,
Wyatt Emory, New Light,
J H Gooch, Cheraw S C,
Mrs Mollie B Eccles, Coel Springs,
Mrs Nancy Robertson, Rolesville,
S R Horton, Baker's x Roads,
Bergt J B Mansfield, Pittsboro',
William Biers, Richmond Va,
Arch'd M White, Kinston,
Walter Scott. Wilmington. Messrs McAdams, Wightman & Co. Richmond

Sergt O A White, Goldsboro',
T Mitchell, Wilmington,
Mrs Sarah A Williams, Grove P O,
S P Moore, Sergt Genl C S A, Richmond Va,
Two letters with no address whatever; on one the postage is paid ilt GEORGE T. COOK, P. M.

New Advertisements

A manal Meeting.—The next Anna Meeting of the Stockholders of the Charles the Railroad Company, will be held at the office the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the of Baleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS.

24 3tawdt3m

For Sale. A Tobacco Factory, Screen Shapes, and other necessary fixtures; lot of leese Tobacco. Will be sold to the s lot of loose I be Bear Pond, between his and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst. containing an acre, more or less, on which Tobacco Factory, with two Screws and necessary fixtures, together with a Blacks

Terms made known on day of sale J. D. C. & J. M. Poo Scale of Provisions to be Furnished in Wake Control of the Executive Committee - A Live WOMAN to be furnished half bushel of See pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in money A woman with children to be furnished

peands of bacon to the head and half bushe meal for the woman and one peck for cach Ordered, that the Raleigh Standard and federate copy two times, and present bills t Executive Committee. per month. 24 d2t

Miscellaneous.

For Sale, Cotton, Tobacco and Land. One hundred bales cotton well stored, on a Raleigh and Gaston Ralroad, 300 boxes manufacture and fine Raleigh and Gaston heatrons, 500 boxes manni-tured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 50 box heads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobac lands, over one half in original growth in Graville county. These sales are open for 30 days.

R. A. JENKINS. Williamsboro', N. C

Feb. 18, 1864-21-d t

\$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. R. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named AN. THONY. He is about 42 years of age, plack com plexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, V C., where he will likely be found, or he may tre to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and em finement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.

Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.-21-dtf C. Bonds at Auction .- On Thursday at 12 o'clock m., we will sell \$5000, N. C. sign ana \$5000 N. C. 8 per cent., bonds. CREECH & LITCHFORD

For Sale .- one negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.

Headquarters 5th N. C. Cavalry.—All Officers and men absent from this command are hereby not field that the regiment is encamped upon the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, in the vicinity of Henderson, N. C.
By order of LT. COL. EVANS.

feb. 3, 1864-1Q-dtw-w4t.

G. J. Moore Act. Adj't. C. Cavalry. 23-lw Greensboro' Patriot and Favetteville Ob. server copy one week and send bill to Capt. R. E. Cochrane, Q. M. 5th Cavalry at Henderson Depat. \$300 Reward.---Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negrees-DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is

about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogethe he is a No. I boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32 -husband and wife.

CAIN & RUFFIN:

Hillsboro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864. Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.--, Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., and removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Bailroad Officers, and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the fol-

lewing articles:
200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP 200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL-WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF. 200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.

500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST. 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH 1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENG LISH AND FRENCH LETTER. 1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL)

2.000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE. ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DO-MESTIC PAPERS.

1,000,000 ASSURTED ENVELOPES. 7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery. ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF

Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are new opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent as from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY. ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTIL-ANDREWS MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. Andrews.

Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price \$4, one third off to the trade. IN PRESS.

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED: GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and

Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price \$5, one third off to the trade. CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition

of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. Chisolm, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE "translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.
"PHILIP." a new Novel, by Wm. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirel, out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Publisher s.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military. School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,

Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot,

Columbia, S. C.